A WASHINGTON correspondent says: "I think the tariff is the only issue by which the Republicans can ever hope to break the solid South." We believe it will be long after this day after this day and generation when even the tariff will avail. Each one of the 156 electoral votes from the South is almost assured to the Democratic candidate for President regardless of whatever disturbing element may arise. On the colored plan, "I'm a Baptist till I die," the Democrats of the South are Democrats for all there is in the term, and it seems to us Republicans are wasting their time in cajoling themselves with the belief they may secure here or there in the South a few electoral votes. All the political prohibition votes that may be secured from that section in all the Southern States wouldn't make a decent showing at a country muster of militia. The people don't stand any foolishness of that kind. Virginia, North Carolina and perhaps another State or two may be very close, but should either one of them be carried for the Republicans it may be regarded as an accident or a miracle. A gentleman, a resident of the south, recently said to us: "The South is Democratic and will so remain. You may see where the vote for a candidate is small, but the reason is this, that the voters know after a man is nominated, there is no doubt of his election. But let there be danger and the Democrats will come swarming in from all the nooks and fastnesses in support of their candidate." He did not overestimate the situation, as has been evinced to the satisfaction of all we think.

THOS. J. POTTER, the new vice-president of the Union Pacific, has been criticised in some circles for his movements in curtailing forces and economizing. A contemporary says: "A personal acquaintance of many years with the gentleman under discussion leads us to suggest that Mr. Potter thoroughly understands himself and the business of managing railroads." In 1872 he was a clerk in the office of A. E. Touzalin, general passenger agent of what was then the Burlington & Missouri River road, and in 1879 he was vice president and general manager of the same road, when consolidated with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. This additional suggestion is made:

Kansas papers have always complained that the Union Pacific was managed by eastern men, who knew little or nothing of the west, and for their own aggrandizement, without any consideration for the territory which supports it. There is now a man with his hand on the throttle who is broad enough to see both sides, and let us suspend our criticism until he has time to put affairs in shape. If the vice president is not too circumscribed by existing complications the Union Pacific road will serve the interests of the people as generously as any line in Kansas, and when his face is seen among us it will be the face of a friend.

GROVER CLEVELAND'S substitute died a few days ago. This event has called out the following from Walt Mason, the young Kansas editor, who lately removed from Atchison to Lincoln, Neb.:

Into the depths of a lonely grave, into his home in the silent clay, out in the field where the grasses wave, Somebody's soldier was lain one day; Somebody paid for the coffin plain, Somebody planted a willow tree. Somebody smothered a pang of pain —say was it Grover? Alas, not he! Someboy's soldier was young and strong, with a fearless heart and a sturdy limb, when Grover came up with a cheerful tongue, and hired him to go to the war for him. Somebody's soldier went off and fought, where the field was red with the gory slain, he stood in a region of fire and shot, while hundreds fell on the reeking plain. Years passed on and the soldier grew old and weak, deceased and wan; thick on his brow was the deathly dew, and the fire from his wavering eyes had gone. Somebody's soldier has died in want, and a pauper's shroud is upon his breast, and still do the banners of Grover flaunt, as he plans his trip to the golden west. Somebody's soldier is in a tomb, where gnaws his flesh the groveling worm, while Grover is scheming to raise a boom, that will boost him into a second term. Somebody's soldier will wear a crown, where never a soul is by woe bereft, and he'll sweetly smile as he gazes down, in a year or so when our Grover's left.

COL. ANTHONY, of the Leavenworth *Times*, places a quietus on the story that he will start a second morning paper in Wichita in the event of his selling the *Times*, with he following refreshing paragraph:

The statement is profusely volunteered by the daily press of the state that in case of D. R. Anthony's retirement from the *Times* he will establish a morning paper at Wichita. Really, we are much obliged for the information, not ever having heard of the proposed project before. We hope we are not presuming too much upon the generosity of these papers in requesting them to kindly notify us if they ever hear of us establishing a second morning paper in Wichita. We should say not!

J. R. HALLOWELL, assistant attorney-general for the city of Wichita, writes Attorney-General Bradford, citing several cases which have been lodged against a number of "joints." In the indictments the number of counts contained therein is 1,500. In this connection Mr. Bradford says the only cities where the liquor law is still violated are Wichita, Argentine, Harper, Dodge City, Ellsworth, Kiowa and Ellis.

THE Rock Island folks say there is no reason for the other roads kicking on account of their having made a one cent rate for the G. A. R., as there are numerous precedents, and mention the 'Frisco rates for the last encampment, less than one cent, and the U. P. went as low as a one-fourth cent, the Denver encampment practically one cent, and all Kansas state reunions when a one cent rate has prevailed.

GOVERNOR OGLESBY has just been notified by the Kansas authorities that the quarantine against all Illinois cattle, excepting Cook county, has been raised, and they will be received without health certificates. Colorado, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Minnesota have also revoked the quarantine proclamation.

KANSAS has 846 newspapers—to-wit: 71 daily and 775 weekly papers. This is an increase of 375 since a year ago last June, at which time there were 25 dailies and 446 weeklies. The foregoing figures come from the State Historical Society.

HON. WILLIAM WARNER, of Kansas City, and present congressman of the 8th district, is a prominent candidate for commander-in-chief of the G. A. R.

At the caucus held at McPherson this week, to consider the subject of holding a Republican Judicial convention, McPherson county responded aye and Marion and Chase counties said no. Thus the matter stands and it is not yet known what action will be taken.

A WICHITA paper says the farmers who sent north and northwest for their seed corn have big crops this season. Here is a statement worth considering. It has been claimed ere this that good seed from abroad improves the condition and quality of the yield.

LACROSSE, in Rush county, claims to have been chosen county seat in the late election, and that the telegraph report to the contrary was a canard.

THE crop of peaches, grapes, and pears along the Hudson will be very large; the peaches will be the finest ever shipped from the Roudout section.

THE Missouri Pacific railroad has gotten beyond the state line, and will reach Pueblo December 1.

The dispatches this morning contained the following item that will interest some of our readers:

WASHINGTON, August 27.—The commissioner of the general land office has received from John G. Mohler, of Salina, Kansas, a petition to have his homestead entry, within the granted limits of the Kansas Pacific railway, reinstated, under the act of March 3, 1887, which provides for the adjustment of railroad grants, and for the forfeiture of unearned lands.

It is claimed by Mohler that his entry was erroneously cancelled, since under the Dunmeyer decision the land excepted from the grant on account of a previous pre-emption entry which was filed in June, 1866, while the road was not definately located until May, 1869. The commissioner has referred the petition to the secretary of the interior, with recommendation that it be granted.

It is stated that there are a large number of similiar cases in Colorado and Kansas.

The prohibition convention Saturday afternoon occupied the time till after 3 o'clock with speeches from Rev. W. H. Barnes, Rev. W. S. Priest, Frank York, B. E. Quincy and H. M. Mayo. The following ticket was selected: Sheriff, W. H. Shirar, Eureka township; County Clerk, W. A. Wallace, Summit township; Register of Deeds, Mrs. T. H. Strickler, Solomon township; County Treasurer, J. H. Day, Salina; Coroner, Dr. W. M. Cooley; Commisioner of 1st District, T. Austin.

Speed Ring Changes.

The following are the Races of the Saline County Fair Association, Sept. 7, 8 and 9, as changed by the board of directors, Aug. 13th 1887.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7TH.

No. 1. Trotting—2:40 Class, ... $100.00
No. 2. Saline county roadsters, class pacers and trotters, any horse that has not competed for money, ... 100.00
1st $50, 2d $25, 3d $15, 4th $10, entries to fill.
No. 3. Two-year old Trot, entrance $10, association adds ... 25.00

THURSDAY, SEPT. 8TH.

No. 4. Three-year old Colts, trotting, open to Saline, Lincoln, Dickinson, McPherson, Ellsworth and Ottawa counties, ... 150.00
No. 5. Four-year old Pacing and trotting, open to Saline county, ... 100.00
5 to enter and 3 to start.
No. 6. Running pony rance, entrance $5.00, association adds ... 25.00

FRIDAY, SEPT. 9TH.

No. 7. Trotting, 3 minute class 150.00
No. 8. Pacing, 2:35 class, 100.00
No. 9. Stallion race, open to any stallion owned in Saline county, ... 100.00
1st $50, 2nd $25, 3rd $15, and 4th $10, entrys to fill.

The following interesting items are taken from the Gypsum City *Echo*.

Gus Kee, formerly of this place, but now of Salina, was down last Sunday shaking hands with the boys.

Wesley Kouns and children and Miss Emma Walker took the train Wednesday morning for Emporia to visit relatives.

A genuine coal find has been made on the farm of F. M. Vest, on Sec. 8, Gypsum Tp, McPherson Co. It is a four inch vein at a depth of ten feet. The nearest railroad point to it is Gypsum City.

Inasmuch as it has been determined to hold a county fair in September, commencing the 7th, suppose our Gypsum valley farmers, as they are favored once this year in the way of a corn and oat crop, take in some samples and show what even droughty Kansas can do.

Traveling across the country between Gypsum City and Salina a few days ago we observed that a good deal of plowing had been done, and that many farmers are still at it, and that the soil is in excellent condition. There is an evident disposition among the farmers to sow a large breadth of wheat. The fact that the ground is in a favorable condition and that it will be needed for pasture, contributes to this result.

Bavaria Broodings

Where are the Mite societies?

Another glorious rain last Saturday night.

It was not chestnuts last Saturday night. Grapes would not miss it far.

Boys look out for watermelons guarded by toads and darning needles.

Mr. Fred Terry made a trip to Salina last Tuesday.

Messrs. A. O. Bolund, G. A. Talbott and — Holme, of Falun, were in our city last Monday.

Mr. Walter Paul, of the firm of J. B. Paul & Sons, left Monday to accept a position on the C., R. I. & P. R. R. Success to you Walter.

Mr. Arthur Hawley left last Sunday for Salina, and from there he goes to accept a position with Bracey Bros., at Geneseo, as time keeper. We wish him success in his new venture.

Ed McGee, who for the past week has been on the sick list, is again able to be out.

Henry Mella and Walter Halpin left for Salina last Tuesday to work on the L. & S. W. R. R.

Mr. J. Ewing and sister, Miss Emma, of Hardin, Ohio, are visiting their brother Mr. Will Ewing who is very sick.

A valuable colt belonging to Mr. A. F. Shute, of Salina, was dangerously cut last Monday by running into a barb wire fence on Mr. Shute's place near here.

The festival given by the ladies of the two churches of this place last Saturday was a success. Come again ladies before it is too late.

A dance will be given by the members of the base ball clubs of this place at Case's grove next Friday. Come everybody and help the boys along. Plenty of good refreshments on the grounds.

Aug. 25, 1887. I KNOW.

TORNADOES AND CYCLONES.

The Difference in the Formation of Tornado-Whirls and Whirlwinds.

When the conditions of atmospheric instability have given birth to a tornado, the fact is announced to the observer by a sudden gathering of dark, swift-whirling clouds, from which depend a writhing, serpent-like body formed of condensed vapor. This writhing column extends rapidly downward until it touches the earth. When it attains the surface it becomes audible from the violent rending actions which it creates upon that surface. As soon as the whirl is created it begins to move away—generally toward the northeast—for the evident reason that the upper cold layer of air against which it originates has, in the northern hemisphere, a movement in that direction. In its path over the surface the circling movement of the writhing air and the sucking action of the partial vacuum in the central portion of the shaft combine to bring about an extreme devastation. On the outside of the whirl the air, which rushes in a circling path toward the vortex, overturns all movable objects, and in the center these objects, if not too heavy, are sucked up as by a great air-pump. Thus the roofs of houses—bodies of men and animals—may be lifted to great elevations, until they are tossed by the tumultuous movements beyond the limits of the ascending currents and fall upon the earth. Where the center of the whirlwind passes over a building the sudden decrease in the pressure of the outer air often causes the atmosphere which is contained within the walls suddenly to press against the sides of the structure, so that these sides are quickly driven outward as if by a charge of gunpowder. It is not unlikely that the dimunition of pressure brought about by the passage of the interior of the whirl over a building may be about as much as is indicated by the fall of four inches in the barometer. This is equivalent to a change in the pressure amounting to about three hundred pounds to the square foot. This force operates to burst out the walls of a building. It is not improbable that the diminution of pressure may be much greater than this, but even the amount named is sufficient to account for the bursting out of the frail-walled structures which these devastating movements encounter in the western parts of the United States.

The way in which these tornado-whirls are formed differs in certain essential particulars from the way in which whirlwinds are created, as has been well shown by Prof. Ferrel. The most important points of difference are as follows: The dust-whirls are due to the heating of a thin layer of air next the ground. The small mass of this layer prevents its upward whirling from bringing about any powerful movements of the atmosphere. In the tornado the heat of the lower air has different origin. When a cyclone passes over the surface of the country, certain peculiar movements of the atmosphere which it produces bring large volumes of the warm and moistened air to the earth's surface and overlay them by a cool stratum. This layer of warm, moist air tends to rise up for the same reason that the thin layer of dry air which forms the dust-whirl is impeled upward, but on account of its great mass the intensity of the upward urgence is far greater. In the sand-whirl the upward motion begins close to the earth's surface, for the reason that the stratum which is impeled upward is very thin, but in the tornado the stratum of heated air is usually about a thousand feet thick; therefore its whirling action naturally originates at the upper surface of the hot layer, for it is at that point the upward motion begins. Starting in this upper region, the whirl extends progressively downward, just as in the bath-tub the whirl extends progressively upward from the point at which the motion originated, until the wind may touch the surface of the earth. When these whirls begin they only involve a small part of the air about the point of origin, and so the acquired velocity of the particles when they come to the center is not great; but gradually they suck air from farther and farther away. As the field of supply becomes larger, and the particles move from a greater distance, they approach that center with greater speed, and the spiral widens and turns with accelerated velocity.

Fortunately the paths of tornadoes are ordinarily very narrow—the widest have a diameter of less than two miles; the narrowest of only forty feet. In most cases a tornado is seriously destructive over a width not exceeding five hundred feet. The length of the tornado's path across the country does not commonly exceed thirty miles, and it generally traverses the distance in about an hour. When the upward corkscrew motion of the outer part of the spiral and the swifter uprush of the air through the central shaft have drained away the most of the warm air which gave birth to the motion, the tornado dies away. The equilibrium of the air-masses is for a time restored, the heavier air has fallen down upon the surface, and the warm air, spreading literally as it attains the level to which it tends, comes into a state of quiet. Assuming the width of the destruction brought about by the storm at six hundred feet, and the length of its journey at thirty miles, we find that the area of its devastation amounts to about two thousand acres, or to a square area about two miles on a side. Over this area the destruction is ordinarily more complete than that which occurs in the most severe earthquakes.—*N. S. Shaler, in Scribner's Magazine.*

HOW COMETS ARE FOUND.

Interesting Information Imparted by Astronomer Barnard.

Prof. E. E. Barnard, the astronomer of the Vanderbilt University, was asked the other day how comets are found.

"Besides a knowledge of astronomy and a telescope," was his reply, "the comet-seeker must have a large stock of patience and perseverance."

"But will you not tell me how you do it?"

Then, pleasantly, as Mr. Barnard always does things, he showed his instruments of observation, the while talking of his work in a most entertaining way. But before making an effort to repeat the substance of "how a comet is sought" the reporter would say a word about the "tools" with which the astronomer works.

In the low, solidly-built, spherical-roofed observatory are three telescopes. Each of these is on foundations of stone, set upon the solid rock far down in the ground. One is immovable, except in a single direction. It is hung between two massive posts of stone and metal, so as to sweep a narrow strip of sky from north to south. This is used for watching the stars cross the meridian, and regulate the time. Another, and larger one, which is used for comet seeking, is hung upon a pivot, so as to turn in any and all possible directions, and that by the slightest possible movement. Attached to this are various ingenious devices for controling and regulating its movements. The dome of the low tower in which this instrument is placed is movable, and is turned in any direction by means of very simple and easily managed mechanism.

One of the most intelligent and useful of the many instruments in the observatory is the chronograph. This is an ingenious little machine, run by clockwork, and which, by means of electric connections, the observer can note the exact time, to the hundredth part of a second, that a star crosses the meridian. The working of this can not well be described. In the same room are the different clocks by which the various times are kept for the regulations of the tower clock. While these instruments are being shown and their uses explained, the astronomer gave the information about comet-seeking, which the reporter gives below. The reader would be much more pleased with the story just as it was told by Mr. Barnard, if he could get it that way—which he can not.

Comet seeking requires more patience and perseverance than the average reader would be aware of. No one can tell whether a comet is anywhere visible in the sky, so the patient searcher begins to examine the heavens in hopes that he may discover one of these wanderers as it steals in from the depths of space on its pilgrimage to the sun. There is a strong intuition that the region near the sun will more likely yield a comet, so that the comet searcher pays special attention mornings and evenings to that region. This is natural, because comets being non-luminous masses of gas, they are very faint, or only become visible when they have approached comparatively near the sun.

They should, therefore, be more likely to be found when so placed, yet this rule is not infallible inasmuch as in the past few years quite as many if not more comets have been found in that part of the sky opposite the sun or in fact distributed equally all over the heavens. But these are all faint and require close searching and diligence on the part of the comet-seeker.

When it is known that any one part of the sky that can be examined at any moment by the searcher's telescope can readily be blotted out by the end of the little finger held at arm's length, and the vastness of the heavens that is spread out for him to examine, and the knowledge that the old saying, "hunting for a needle in a hay-stack," is infinitely too feeble in comparison with the chances of finding one of these faint wandering masses of fog is taken into account, one is prepared to realize the forlorn hope with which the comet-seeker begins his labors and easily explains why so many undertake it and give it up without having recorded one comet. The more the comet-seeker prepares himself with the knowledge of the vast chances against his success the more certain he is to succeed.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

Wise Words About Women.

The future destiny of the child is always the work of the mother.—*Napoleon.*

Let us candidly confess our indebtedness to the needle. How many hours of sorrow has it softened, how many bitter irritations calmed, how many confused thoughts reduced to order, how many life-plans sketched in purple?—*Caroline H. Dall.*

The good husband keeps his wife in the wholesome ignorance of unnecessary secrets. They will not be starved with the ignorance who, perchance, may surfeit with the knowledge of weighty counsels, too heavy for the weaker sex to bear. He knows little who will tell his wife all he knows.—*Steele.*

—Ex-Consul-General Van Buren, of Japan, brought with him to this country a piece of Japanese carving which shows extraordinary skill on the part of the carver, as well as thorough knowledge of anatomy. The design is the pursuit of an Aino, or Japanese aborigine, by a monster which is half lizard and half vampire. The terror of the man and his desperate efforts to escape are admirably brought out. The carver is Kam Yoshi, who is now nearly an octogenarian and well-nigh blind. His work is famous in Japan.

A SOUTH AMERICAN "SHE."

Madame Isidora de Cousino, the Monte Cristo of Chili.

A flashily dressed young man of medium height, with a large diamond in his shirt bosom, stepped off the Buckentine Alduvia a few days ago when it arrived from Chili. There was something so sharp and shrewd in his appearance that the attention of an *Economiser* representative was attracted to him.

"That is Mr. Jenkins, the grand secretary to the richest woman in South America—Miss Isidora de Cousino—commonly known as the Monte Cristo of South America," said an officer of the vessel.

"So you would like to know something of the madame," observed Mr. Jenkins, stroking his mustache on being introduced. "Well, there is lots to tell you. I could talk about her possessions and her eccentricities for a week and the subject would not be half exhausted. It's a rather curious thing that she was not discovered long since. She is known all along the South American coast and is almost a queen over the people. In fact, there is no one who disputes her in any thing she says or does, and she revels in the luxuries that her enormous wealth can surround her with. About fifty years have passed since she was born, and, though few women have dissipated as she has, she is well preserved, and goes out and has her nice little time the same as ever.

"No, she is not fair. Her features are coarse, like a servant-girl's, but she has had many lovers.

"She has a partiality for the French, and a few years ago when a gentleman from France happened around she invariably invited him and fell in love with him. In late years her sons have been watching her and using their efforts to keep her from scandal, which she falls into very easily.

"The society people of the city repeatedly vow that they will never visit her again, but her receptions are so elegant and rich that they never fail to attend when they receive an invitation.

"Isidora is a native of Chili and a widow of the late Luis de Cousino, a gentleman of French origin. She claims to have Castilian blood in her veins, and most probably she has. She is owner of about four-fifths of the coal mines of Lota, a small seaport in the southern part of Chili, the inhabitants of which are entirely dependent for their livelihood upon the mines, and besides this she has the controlling interest in the Compania Explotadora de Carbon de Lota i Coronel. These mines supply all vessels of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company with coal, and also all steamers plying on the southwest coast.

"At Lota she has removed what was a handsome building and is rebuilding a palace to eclipse any thing in South America. Its cost will be more than $2,000,000. The palace is to be situated in the most beautiful park country, a veritable Eden, where it will be surrounded by the most magnificent trees and plants that money can procure. In Santiago, the capital of Chili, she has a residence that for grandeur has few equals. It is situated in a garden of five acres teeming with tropical plants and birds.

"Her stables contain fifty or more thoroughbred English racers; the madame was the first patroness of horse-racing in Chili. Her turnouts are equal to those of any Princess.

"Isidora cares little for money. Her income is enormous, but she manages to spend about as much. In 1885 her bereavement she made donations to hospitals, churches, convents, etc., to the amount of $600,000. She was left $8,000,000 by him. Included in his estate was a handsome residence on one of the principal streets of Santiago. The dwelling was built and owned for a time by a former Californian, Don Enrique Meiggs, who had all the material and workmen brought from the States.

"She has three daughters. The eldest is twenty-one and the youngest seventeen, and the prettiest, Isidora has much trouble with them. Recently a young Lieutenant fell in love with the seventeen-year-old and her mother saw fit to remove her to a convent. The others have since been placed where the beguilements of man can not reach."—*San Francisco Examiner.*

IMITATION OPALS.

The Profitable Industry Carried on by a Number of Sharp Mexicans.

Among the little souvenirs which visitors from abroad like to secure in a visit to Paso del Norte none are more popular than opals. In the first place the stone at its best is extremely handsome, and in the second place, there is no difficulty dropping a few of them in one's vest pocket and smuggling them across the frontier into the United States. Thus the visitor has not only the pleasure of securing a gem at a low figure, but has also the gratifying consciousness that he has done something smart.

It is said that this has been going on for some time, and has incited a number of sharp Mexicans to the manufacture of imitation opals, which they have sold in large quantities. A railroad man engaged on the Southern Pacific admitted to your correspondent a few days ago that he had been "taken in" by one of the wily venders of glass "gems." His headquarters are at New Orleans, and in the discharge of his duties he makes frequent visits to El Paso. On one of these occasions he was induced to purchase four of the so-called opals, for which he paid what would have been about one-third of their value had they been genuine. He said:

"I took them down to New Orleans to be set in scarf-pins, and when the jeweler saw them he looked serious, stuck a magnifier in his eye and told me the things were glass. They were fine imitations and worth about $1.25 a gross. I want to meet the Mexican that sold 'em to me just once before I die."

It is said that the trade in these bogus stones in the little Mexican town has been extensive, and the gentleman referred to states that many Americans have been swindled. The scheme is ingenious, for the purchaser, knowing that he is breaking the law in smuggling them over, is sure to keep the supposititious gems securely hidden until he gets well away from El Paso. The usual mode of operation is as follows: A dilapidated Mexican approaches the tourist and inquires in broken English whether he wants to buy any opals, adding that he has some for mined himself. A box of stones of different sizes is produced, and the prices asked are about a third less than those of the stores. The vender is always ready to add a picturesque effect to the swindle by narrating his adventures in getting the stones and the meeting generally terminates in a purchase. Of course all his wares are counterfeit.

The opal is the aristocrat of gems, and as far as an expert is concerned it is impossible to make an imitation that will deceive. But most people are familiar with the general appearance only and that is pretty well simulated by the Mexican makers.

The police have reason to believe that the bogus opals are made at Paso del Norte, and are watching the establishment in which they suspect the stones to be made. It is scarcely necessary to say that no established business house has any connection with the matter. The industry is a purely local one, for if it were practiced where smuggling did not exist, the purchaser would find out at the first jewelry store that he had been victimized.—*Houston Cor. Jewelers' Weekly.*

MUMMIFIED AZTECS.

Strange Discovery Made by Two Miners in a New Mexican Tomb.

There is a stir in scientific circles over the advent of five mummified Aztecs supposed to have been buried six hundred years. The group comprises two men, two women and a child. They were discovered some months ago by two miners, Dusty and Morris, in a hermetically sealed cave in the canyon of the Gila river, on the boundary line between Arizona and New Mexico. The miners were prospecting, and noticed a place closed by human hands. They questioned the Indians, who declined to give any information, and were opposed to any exploration. Watching their chances, the prospectors removed the obstructions to the cave. Huge bowlders, bound by excellent cement, had to be pried out of place. A search for treasures was unsuccessful, but twenty feet from the mouth of the cave they found an Aztec mummy in a sitting posture, the legs bent up after that custom of the race. The hands were folded over the breast in the posture of adoration, facing toward the East. A further search revealed other bodies. A mother and child were nestling together in a loving embrace. The bodies were removed to this city. They are in excellent preservation, not disemboweled, and were evidently mummified naturally. The skin is tanned. The women retain their long, flowing silken hair. Measurements by Dr. Paolo de Vecchi, of Turin University, and Dr. C. M. Richter, of Berlin, conform to the historical descriptions of the Aztecs, and the general appearance and mode of burial and the surroundings identify the mummies with the ancient race. The bodies were covered with highly-colored clothes, which crumbled on exposure. Three kinds were saved, two of a coarse material and one a deep blue, woven in diamond shapes. No implements or utensils were found. All the Consuls here and many scientific men inspected the mummies recently.—*San Francisco Alta.*

—Mrs. X—— (who has been talking)—"but I see your mind is on some business matter, George. I'm afraid I'm interrupting you." Mr. X—— (reflecting on the races of yesterday)—"O, no—no—go ahead? I'm not listening."—*Buffalo Commercial.*

GERMANS IN LONDON.

Origin of the Modern Teutonic Colony in the English Capital.

There was a grain of truth in the jesting expression of a German resident: "There is still a big lot of English in London." A German writer was more justified in saying this than any other foreigner would have been, for by far the larger portion of the foreign element present in London is recruited from the "Fatherland." The proportion is so high as to be usually estimated at not less than six-sevenths. Whereas the other foreign colonies in London are more or less limited to certain quarters, the Germans are distributed all over the colossal city. According to some their number is 55,000, others make it 70,000; a third estimate even doubles this last calculation; but throughout England there can hardly be fewer than a quarter of a million, if we include the German-speaking Austrians and Swiss. It may therefore be fairly asserted that the German colony in England is, after that of North America, the largest German group in any extra-German state * * * The modern German colony of London owes its origin and its extraordinary spread in great part to the fact that Queen Victoria, herself the scion of a German dynasty like her predecessor Anne, chose a German Prince for her husband. Albert brought over many of his countrymen, directly and indirectly. He was the means of introducing a wider extension of the German language among his adopted countrymen, and bringing the German name in better odor. It is to him and to the events of 1870 and 1871, as well as to the patriotic effort of Kinkel, Karl Blind, Freiligrath, and many others, that the Germans settled in England feel themselves to be Germans *avant tout*. Once a man emigrates his nationality is, as a rule, endangered; the German emigrant especially is usually in a great hurry to throw off the old Adam and identify himself with his new surroundings. It is this very adaptability which has much to do with the success which generally attends his settlement in foreign countries. The London Germans, however, as a whole do not prove recreants to their origin, and have even taken many energetic measures to assert their German nationality, which they have generally succeeded in maintaining intact. They take lively interest in the moral and intellectual efforts and in the political life of their Fatherland. This was shown conspicuously, *inter alia*, on the occasion of the Schiller festival in 1859, during the last Franco-German war, in the Schleswig-Holstein affair, etc.—*Nineteenth Century.*

TYPE-WRITER INK.

How to Operate the Machine so as to Secure Permanent Impressions.

The recent articles in regard to documents at Washington, prepared by a type-writer, in which the ink either faded or corroded the paper, have created a distinct sensation among the manufacturers and users of these machines.

The matter is of wide-spread interest. Many wills are prepared by a type-writer, and legal documents are now extensively written with the same machine. There are between 40,000 and 50,000 type-writers in use in this country, aside from the multitude of toy machines. They are used by the legal business houses and corporations, and for the most important writing which is being done. The durability of the work is of high importance, and the desire that these people may know what they may rely upon to give permanent results has led to a great deal of discussion.

Manufacturers state that the trouble at Washington arose from using inks which were not properly chosen for permanency. It is stated that for writing of contracts, deeds, wills and other legal papers, ribbons called black record ribbons should be used. The ink on these ribbons is made from lamp-black and is indestructible. For correspondence and any other work from which press copies need to be taken, ribbons which are called indelible copying ribbons should be used. These ribbons give an original proof which is permanent, and the press copy made from the proof is also permanent. These ribbons have been tested by chemists in this city, who have reported that the work of them will last as long as the paper on which the writing is done; and the examiner of the chemical division of the United States Patent Office, who recently investigated the subject at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, has stated that the work of the record ribbons and the indelible ribbons is permanent in its character, and that papers written on the type-writer with these ribbons have the ink driven into them more deeply by the impact of the machine than though the same ink had been applied with the pen; and that on account of the ink being forced below the surface of the paper it is more difficult to remove it or reach it by chemical agents, and that in this respect it is an advantage over pen work.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—Mrs. Bagley—"William, have you read that ridiculous story about Vassar College? How the girls ate one hundred thousand buckwheat cakes and ever so many pounds of beef and pork and all that?" Bagley—"Yes, I've read it, and don't believe a word of it. How could the girls exist without the necessaries of life?" "The necessaries?" "Caramels, chocolate drops and chewing gum. How preposterous."

THE NEAPOLITANS.

A Species of Mankind Which Has No Equal for Cheating and Lying.

The visitor who uses his faculties of observation is not long in making the discovery that the Neapolitan is of a different race to the dwellers in the surrounding country, and he is probably amused to hear with what scorn he is spoken of by his neighbors. No greater insult can be offered to a man hailing from Procida or Capri, or one of the insignificant neighboring islands, than to assume him to be a Neapolitan. And so finely is this distinction drawn that the people living in Santa Lucia, the very heart of Naples, decline to be classified as Neapolitans. In fact, the different "sezioni," or districts into which Naples is divided, speak a distinguishable patois, and though a stranger has some difficulty in discovering why the Luciani consider themselves superior to the other sections of the community, there is obviously a wide difference between an inhabitant of Naples and an ordinary Italian. In the first place, the Court of Naples in the Bourbon times always spoke French or Neapolitan, and utterly discountenanced Italian. Nothing that could be done to keep Naples Neapolitan was omitted, and every thing that could be done to distinguish it from Italian was done. Hence the difference in race was widely accentuated. The Italian learned to look upon the Neapolitan with something more than disfavor. But there is a much more intelligible reason, and one which the stranger is not slow to discover for himself. For lying and cheating the true Neapolitan has no equal. His ways are as childlike and bland as those of our friend the heathen Chinee, and it is a marvel if, in any transaction, he does not succeed with equal cunning in transferring some of your cash to his own pocket without an adequate *quid pro quo*. Even the Jew is found to be beaten at his own game here, and has never gained a foothold in Naples. Self-respect and shamefacedness are unknown to the Neapolitan; he preserves the most unruffled demeanor in the face of being caught in downright robbery. It is scarcely to be wondered at, then, that his more upright neighbor protests against being confounded with a race he despises.—*Murray's Magazine.*

GENERAL.

—Nebraska sustained a loss of $2,000,000 from Texas cattle fever last year.

—An electric kettle is a recent invention of a German. Water will boil in it in fifteen minutes.

—In the piney woods of Georgia a hunting party recently captured a deer, a large gray fox, and a large turkey cock.